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All letters on business must be addressed to JOHN P. BARRETT, Publisher.

# THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. XI.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 11, 1885.

NO. 45.

ADVERTISING RATES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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J. H. Hart, Master of the Circuit Court, Hartford  
H. P. Bond, Sheriff, Beaver Dam  
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Court begins on Mondays in May and November and continues for weeks each year.

COURT-COURT.

J. V. Massie, Judge, Hartford  
John C. Clark, Clerk, Hartford  
H. H. Kinney, Attorney, Hartford  
Court begins on the first Monday in every month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begins on the third Mondays in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins on the first Mondays in January and October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

E. P. Barrett, Surveyor, Hartford

John W. Mosely, Auditor, Covington

F. L. Felix, Sheriff, Covington

POLICE-COURTS.

Hartford—J. S. Glenn, Judge; John E. Bean, Marshal; Courts held: John Monday, 10 a.m.; Sept., 10 a.m.; Oct., 10 a.m.; Beaver Dam—John C. Clark, Judge; Wm. H. Blackshear, Marshal; Courts held 1st Saturday in January, April, July and Oct.

Cromwell—N. J. Dailey, Judge; J. P. Gilmore, Sheriff; Courts held 1st Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Covington—W. D. Faulkner, Judge; J. S. Thompson, Sheriff; Courts held 1st Saturday in January, April, July and October.

Hartford—J. W. Lankford, Judge; P. M. Brown, Marshal; Courts held: John Saturday, 10 a.m.; Sept., 10 a.m.; Oct., 10 a.m.; Beaver Dam—John C. Clark, Judge; Wm. H. Blackshear, Marshal; Courts held 1st Saturday in January, April, July and Oct.

Wardens—T. Hobson, Judge; no regular court held.

Wardens—T. Hobson,





# HARTFORD WEEKLY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

## OUR AGENTS.

The following persons are authorized to receive subscriptions and renewals, advertising in the HERALD, orders for job work, etc.:

WILL COOPER, Cromwell.  
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TON. R. P. HOGGAR, Beaver Dam.  
W. A. GIBSON, Danville.  
DR. H. F. HOGGAR, Point Pleasant.  
REUBEN HADEN & CO., Ky.

## TROT OUT YOUR HEAVY PLANNERS.

The oaths and boilings no longer pierce their lay. They're flying to the sunny South to have their holiday. Euclid's melodies they'll shortly wash there. And tis all the native birds contesting everywhere. Admiring chirps are now emanating within. 'Twas only just the other night his messenger was here. Etched on the surface of the pines, to weeps of winter time. A striking gathering there was of meads of winter. The blare of mad notes now descends monthly.

Whilst Boreas and Auster are engaged in deadly war. The rustling leaves are falling, die the violet and the rose. Autumnal gloom lingers on the hilly tops. So circle round the register and put your usher an. And deceive yourself no longer, for the pleasant summer's gone.

## A New Electric Problem.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

In some one of his extraordinary but valuable popular books on astronomy, Camille Flammarion has a paragraph on the collection of the inhabitants of these worlds lighted by double or triple suns. As fast as one sun sets in those queer regions, another begins to rise, so that there is no night, but perpetual day variegated by the colors of the different luminaries in some instances, as among double, triple and red stars one is usually white while another is blue, one is crimson while another is orange. We sleep, the astronomer thinks, only because of the regular interruption of that vitalizing influence which makes the flowers open their eyelids and gives warmth to the blood of man. After the night begins, we enter in a sort of temporary death. But it is not so in worlds where there is no night. There is no necessity in such regions for sleep. Our minds this condition of all days do not seem altogether delightful; for we cannot conceive much joy possible in a working-day of twenty-four hours—a never-ceasing round of busy action and busy thought. Yet perhaps the character of those far-away inhabitants is adapted to this strange condition after a manner to us incomprehensible. Perhaps under those glorious suns there is no sense of weariness, and the joy of life may consist—so with the ants of our own insect-world—in perpetual industry.

These fancies have been recalled by a very curious article in the last issue of the London *News*. According to the English editor the electric light is going to influence the nations of the future in some very peculiar ways. He reminds us that before the invention of gas the hours of sleep were differently regulated. There was not so much night-life as to-day. The streets, lighted by many lanterns or oil lamps, were not inviting after dark. The old-fashioned artificial light tired people very soon, and folks went to bed early. After the introduction of gas everything changed. The streets of cities became animated after dark; and the pleasure of theaters, balls, masquerades, parties of all kinds, were greatly enhanced and refined. Finally the hours of fashionable life were totally changed—"the dinner hour has crept by degrees from 12 o'clock to 3 and where it will fix nobody knows. Our grandmothers were all fast asleep at the same hours that their daughters are busy playing cards, and modern matrons are engaged in the depths of politics at the same hours that their forefathers had nothing in their heads but dreams.

Concomitantly with the use of gas, it must be remembered, industrial science developed important inventions and improvements. The telegraph, the perfecting press, the fast steamer, the lightning-express all belong to the gas period. These inventions involved large changes in the life of the working classes. Millions of people were thereby destined to devote the dark hours of hard work and important business, and night life of the nineteenth century really commenced. Now we are in the era of electricity, and much greater changes are probable. The high life of the world will be vastly increased, and the volume of business enormously swelled during the coming century.

Whether electricity will bring about any important physiological changes in time will be an interesting question to study. It is not apparently impossible that the necessity for sleep will be diminished for the coming race through the substitution of electricity for sunlight.

## How to Eat an Oyster.

There is only one way in which an oyster can be eaten. There it lies on the shell, hard, white and plump, its convoluted edge matching the rim of the shell. You pass the thin blade of your knife carefully under it, and release the fibrous heart from its peal connection. Then you lay your knife down, take the frontal edge firmly between your thumb and finger, bring it up in front of your face, in close connection with your lips, look at it an instant, lay your head back, shut your eyes, open your mouth, place the delicious morsel on your tongue so as to sense its fine softness, then let go your hold of it, and—go it goes, as slowly and as easily as a ship glides far away into the welcome sea. Whoever has done this deed once, and felt the full physical rapture of it, has one memory, at least, that will never die while the sense of the palate remains.

## Intelligence of the Blind.

[N. Y. Post.]

The German Bible for the blind costs twenty-five dollars, and consists of no fewer than sixty-four volumes. This is owing to the fact that the letters have to be very large, that they are in half relief, and can therefore be printed on one side only, and that the paper must be very thick. Some of the blind can read five or six hours without being fatigued. They use both hands in reading, the right forefinger being used chiefly to separate the words and syllables, while the left forefinger recognizes the word by itself. The use of both hands thus enables the blind, after some practice, to read quite as fast as a person who can see. They can also write, cipher, play chess and checkers, musical instruments, etc. In Hamburg there lives a blind man who can find along any street in the city or suburbs. He avoids collisions by means of the impression which an approaching person makes on his nerves of touch in the face and especially on the eye. One day he made an expedition on an unknown road, sixteen miles long, and had no other accident than the illumination of having asked his way of a horse. On the ice, blind skaters seldom collide being guided by their acute sense of hearing.

## Divisibility of Matter.

[First World.]

A grain of mustard will diffuse a perceptible odor through an apartment for twenty years. It does this by filling the air with particles of its substance, but so incomparably minute are these particles that if the musk is weighed at the end of twenty years no loss of weight can be detected. A grain of copper dissolved in nitric acid will impart a blue color to three pints of water. Each separable particle of water must contain a portion of the grain copper, which is thus, as it has been computed, divided into no less than 100,000,000 parts. The spider's web is so attenuated that a sufficient quantity to go around the earth would weigh only eight ounces. Blood is composed of small red globules floating in a colorless liquid. Of these globules every drop of human blood contains at least a million. Minute as they are they may be divided into globules much more minute. As we descend in the scale of creation we come to animals whose whole bodies are no larger than these little globules of human blood, yet possess all the organs necessary to life. How inconceivably small are the vessels through which the fluid of their bodies must circulate!

## No Lakes South of Pennsylvania.

[Hartford Herald.]

It is a remarkable geographical fact that while all the groups of mountains of the Atlantic-slope north of the Delaware breakwater, are literally supplied with pretty lakes, large and small, increasing in size northward to the chain of the great lakes, there is not a lake, large or small, in any of the groups of mountains south of the Delaware breakwater down to where the Appalachian chain meets away in the northern hills of Alabama and Mississippi. And these mountains of Wayne and Pike and the surrounding counties full of lakes are small compared with the grand Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge range in Virginia and West Virginia, where not a lake is to be found. Again, in the magnificent mountain ranges of North Carolina, in which there are thirty peaks higher than Mt. Washington, there is not a lake. Nor is there one, large or small, in the extensive mountain systems of Western Pennsylvania or of Kentucky or Tennessee.

## Street's Sale of Land.

By virtue of taxes due as late Sheriff of Ohio county, I will, on Monday, the 23d day of November, 1855, at the Court House door, in Hartford, Ky., offer for sale the following tracts of land and town lots:

Rachel Early 175 acres, taxes for the years 1851-2-3 and 4, \$15.82.

Henry Royster 75 acres, taxes for 1851 and 2, \$2.

A. J. McCauslin 40 acres, taxes for 1851 and 2, \$4.50.

W. P. Lawton 50 acres, taxes for 1851 and 2, \$4.50.

Francis M. Hethin 10 acres, taxes for 1851 and 2, \$4.50.

D. L. Smith, Late Sheriff of Ohio County.

## A Rare Coin.

Mr. Frank Welch, of McKenzie, Texas, has a half-dollar, one of the four cast by the Southern Confederacy, when the mint was seized in New Orleans. He has been offered \$1,000 for the coin, but refused to sell for less than \$3,000.

The coin has the statue of Liberty on one side and a cotton stalk, a stalk of sugar cane, and the seven bars and stars of the Confederacy on the other side. Around the cotton stalk is the legend, "The Confederate States of America."

## Notice to Creditors.

Ohio Circuit Court, John Midkiff's adm'r, plff., against John Midkiff's heirs, def'ts.

All persons having claims against the estate of John Midkiff, deceased, are hereby required to file the same, properly proven, to the undersigned, Master Commissioner of said Court, or before November 24, 1855, or they will be forever barred.

JOHN P. BARRETT,

Master Commissioner.

## Club Rates.

We will furnish the following papers the following club rates:

Hartford Herald and Weekly

Louisville Courier-Journal, one year, cash 125.

Hartford Herald and Weekly

Louisville Commercial, one year, cash in advance, for, 2.30.

Hartford Herald and Farmers' Home, one year, cash in advance, for, 2.50.

A business not worth insuring against loss by fire is not worth following for a livelihood. Insure your property at once in the Golden California Insurance Company. JOHN P. BARRETT, Agent.

A splendid half cabinet, New Howe Sewing Machine, for sale at a bargain. Call at this office.

## Scrofula of the Lungs Relieved.

The German Bible for the blind costs twenty-five dollars, and consists of no fewer than sixty-four volumes. This is owing to the fact that the letters have to be very large, that they are in half relief, and can therefore be printed on one side only, and that the paper must be very thick. Some of the blind can read five or six hours without being fatigued. They use both hands in reading, the right forefinger being used chiefly to separate the words and syllables, while the left forefinger recognizes the word by itself. The use of both hands thus enables the blind, after some practice, to read quite as fast as a person who can see. They can also write, cipher, play chess and checkers, musical instruments, etc.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 12, 1885.

Emerging from a severe and long spell of typhoid fever, I discovered that the levered settled in my right leg, which caused it to swell to an enormous size, remaining so quite three years, resisting all treatment. A small ulcer made its appearance at the ankle which caused it to heat and become more and more the faithful mirror of my disease. I had all the distressing symptoms of that terrible disease. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; I have employed all of the usual methods, not only in my own case, but in the treatment of other members of my family, but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was much for any manual labor for several years. By chance I came into possession of a pamphlet on "Blood and Skin Diseases," from the office of Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga. A friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, claiming that he himself had been greatly benefited by its use in some long troubles. I resolved to try it. About four years ago I commenced to take 8, 8, 8 according to directions. I found it an invigorating tonic, and have used about fifty bottles. The results are most remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness felt in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work, and feel as well as ever I did since I was a boy. These, I know, are wonderful statements to make, but I owe my existence and health to-day to Swift's Specific. It is the only medicine that brought me any permanent relief. I do not say that Swift's Specific will do this in every case, but most positively affirm that it has done this much for me, and I would be recreant to the duty I owe to suffering humanity if I failed to bear this cheerful testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine. I am well known in the city of Montgomery, and can refer to some of the best citizens in the city. T. J. Holt, Montgomery, Ala., June 25, 1885.

For sale by all druggists.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases made free.

THE SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., N. Y., 169 W. 23d St.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did and was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all troubles and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful discovery. Trial bottles free at Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.'s drug store.

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Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school what is the best thing

in the world for allaying all irritation

of the nerves, and curing all forms of

nervous complaints, giving natural,

childlike and refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hope!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, right diseases, bladder, rectum, prostate, etc., to relieve irritation, all the various complaints and ailments peculiar to women?"

When these remedies are combined with a few drops of the best Bitters, such as

and compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

so simple, so easily given, and so inexpensively obtained.

Ask the same physician:

"What is the best medicine and safest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, flatulency, rheumatism, gout, etc.?"

When these remedies are combined with a few drops of the best Bitters, such as

and compounded into Hop Bitters, such a

wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

so simple, so easily given, and so inexpensively obtained.

Ask the same physician:

"What is the best medicine and safest cure for all diseases of the heart?"

When these remedies are combined with a few drops of the best Bitters, such as

and compounded into Hop Bitters, such a

wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

so simple, so easily given, and so inexpensively obtained.

Ask the same physician:

"What is the best medicine and safest cure for all diseases of the lungs?"

When these remedies are combined with a few drops of the best Bitters, such as

and compounded into Hop Bitters, such a

wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

so simple, so easily given, and so inexpensively obtained.

Ask the same physician:

"What is the best medicine and safest cure for all diseases of the kidneys?"

When these remedies are combined with a few drops of the best Bitters, such as

and compounded into Hop Bitters, such a

wonderful and mysterious